

For the Office of the National Republican, at 511 Ninth Street, between Pennsylvania Avenue and D Street.

THIS PAPER IS NOW FURNISHED BY CARRIERS TO SUBSCRIBERS IN THIS CITY AND GEORGETOWN AT THIRTY CENTS PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Advertisements on our first page are inserted by authority of the railroad companies severally named, are usually corrected when changes are made, hence can be relied upon as correct.

TO ADVERTISERS.—We call the attention of business men to the classification of our advertisements. We intend to keep a business eye to this matter for the benefit of our patrons.

NOTICE.—Subscribers failing to receive the REPUBLICAN regularly will please notify this office.

GOLDEN SENTENCES.
"THE CRISIS WHICH THREATENED TO DIVIDE THE FRIENDS OF THE UNION IS PAST."

"I SHALL NOT RETURN TO SLAVERY ANY PERSON WHO IS FREE BY THE TERMS OF THE PROCLAMATION, OR BY ACT OF CONGRESS."

"I PROCLAIM FULL PARDON TO ALL WHO SOLEMNLY SWEAR TO RENOUNCE FAITHFULLY SUPPORT, PROTECT, AND DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE UNION OF THE STATES THEREIN."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A RETROSPECT.

In taking a retrospect of the past year we find a record of the most brilliant success yet achieved during the war. If we include Murfreesboro, which commenced by skirmishing December 29, 1862, and lasted until January 4, 1863, we have among our principal victories Murfreesboro, Vicksburg, Morris Island, Gettysburg, Port Hudson, Chattanooga, Knoxville. History does not furnish a year's victories by the armies of any country in any war that will excel these.

Bragg was completely whipped at Murfreesboro after a week's hard fighting.

At Vicksburg General Grant, by military manoeuvres that have no parallel, captured the rebel stronghold of the Mississippi Valley.

At Port Hudson, the last remaining post in the Mississippi, the navigation of the "Father of Waters" was opened entirely by General Banks.

At Morris Island General Gillmore astonished the world by his gunnery, captured fort after fort, and converted the original city of the rebellion into a purgatory for traitors, where they must live in mortal fear of the town is finally wrapped in ashes.

At Gettysburg the rebels were brought to a stop in their contemplated raid, which was to destroy at one fell swoop Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. The question of a Northern invasion was settled by this battle, and the future safety of the North assured.

At Chattanooga the invincibility of our armies when rightly handled was established, and the rebels cut off from their most fruitful source of supplies, East Tennessee, the lightning at Knoxville putting a clincher upon this part of the business, and deciding the fate of this most valuable region.

And then may look with satisfaction to the splendid advantages gained by General Banks in Texas; to the demonstrations made by our cavalry, showing that in this arm of the service the rebels no longer excel us.

If we turn to the operations of the navy we behold an equally pleasing record. The blockade has finally been made so nearly perfect that the rebels can no longer depend upon receiving supplies from foreign speculators, and our captures of rebel craft have been very heavy.

Our victories during the year have cost us dearly in the blood of our patriotic countrymen, but this has sanctified our cause and rendered more determined our people in the work of putting down the insurrection. Never will we yield our birthright to traitors, when so many of our kindred have died so nobly in defending it.

High hopes that burned like stars sublime to down the power of Freedom. And true hearts burn in the time. We'll never let our hands be idle. There's nothing left but sorrow. We walk the wilderness to-day. The Promised Land to-morrow.

Build up heroic lives, and still be like a sheaf of wheat, ready to be cut at God's call, a harvest of labor. Triumph and not a tear, and aye, Joy comes the cloud of sorrow, and 'tis the martyrdom to-day brings victory to-morrow.

The following are the rebel "Governors" of the so-called Confederate States for the ensuing year.

Alabama—Thomas H. Watts.
Arkansas—E. Flannagan.
Georgia—Richard E. Brown.
Kentucky—Joseph H. Brown.
Louisiana—Henry W. Allen.
Mississippi—Charles Clark.
Missouri—T. C. Reynolds.
North Carolina—Zebulon B. Vance.
South Carolina—Milledge L. Bonham.
Tennessee—Robert L. Carruthers.
Texas—Pendleton Murray.
Virginia—William Smith.

A SURETY PRAYER.—The Rev. Mr. Shine, Chaplain of the House of Representatives in the Iowa Legislature, on the opening of the recent session, prayed this:

"Bless Thou the young and growing State of Iowa, her Senators and Representatives, the Governor and State Officers. Give us a sound currency, pure water, and undivided religion—for Christ's sake. Amen."

A gentleman travelling in stage coach some days since between St. Paul and La Crosse, Wisconsin, was offered \$25,000 in United States bonds, which was carrying to Washington for the new National Bank at St. Paul.

On Saturday last the lady friends in Cincinnati of the wife of Gen. Sherman presented her with a beautiful cut out of a shell from the Little Miami river.

An Amusing Incident.—The Richmond Dispatch, with evident cost, gives the following incident of rebel conscription:

An amusing incident occurred yesterday at the Provost Marshal's office. Four fugitives were brought in as conscripts from Louisiana. They were ordered to fall in ranks, in order to be marched to the command to which they were assigned. They refused, saying, "We will not fall in, but will follow wherever our leader goes." A few persuasive arguments, however, in the shape of a bayonet, changed their opinions, and they fell in and marched off for camp.

The Right Spirit in Kentucky.

Lieut. Gen. Jacob, in his address to the Legislature of Kentucky, uses the following noble and spirited language:

"Loyalty to the Union, as in the past, is the only safety to ourselves, our property, and all the dear and sacred rights that we possess. If we resist, it must be in the Union and under the flag of Washington, with the millions of strong hearts and strong arms that we possess in the loyal North. Throw away these resources as the South madly did, we would be crushed as she will be crushed as it would be crushed for being recalcitrant to the great rights bequeathed to us by our fathers. No, no! Come what may, come what will, let Kentucky be true. It is not only the path of honor, but the path of safety; any other is the path of destruction. She is not fighting for the preservation of slavery, nor is she fighting for its destruction. Incidentally, if it goes down in maintaining the Union, well and good; incidentally, if it is saved in preserving the Union, well and good. What is slavery? What is any species of property to her in comparison with the blood of her heroic children? Yet she has freely offered her blood to maintain a property. She will still! All she asks, let these enormous sacrifices be not in defence of the Constitution, but incidentally for a prosecution of a war for the maintenance of the Union and the Constitution; and when these blessings are secured, the war should and ought to cease. In Mr. Seward's language: 'We are under obligations to save not only the unity and integrity of the country, but also its inestimable and precious Constitution.'"

An Important Movement.

For some time past we have been cognizant of the fact that a large force of Union soldiers was working a large force in the vicinity of Jackson, Tennessee, for the purpose of a sudden assault upon some of the rebel towns, and that our own troops in the mean time have not been idle. In fact, a large force of Union soldiers, and some of the facts have already been published in papers printed within our own districts, there can be no harm in alluding to it.

The available rebel force, numbers probably about 20,000, and is commanded by Forrest, Rodde, and Cumers, and has been recently rapidly gathered from various points along the Mississippi, as low down even as Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss. The force is concentrated at or near Jackson, Tenn., and is threatening to attack, in rapid priors within our own districts, there can be no harm in alluding to it.

The Chicago Post says that a case has arisen in St. Louis which will probably bring the question as to the constitutional validity of the President's Proclamation of freedom before the Supreme Court of the nation for decision. The case is that of a negro slave, Elizabeth Keizer, who was captured on Friday last week, before the Criminal Court of St. Louis, to five years in the penitentiary for vagrancy. This woman is a "contraband" from Alabama, and has no evidence of her freedom. The question is as to her status. Under the law of Missouri, the punishment provided in a case of this kind for a slave is stripes on the back and costs for a water criminal. The decision of the Court treats her as a free person without the evidence of that fact which the law of Missouri requires. Her counsel raises the point before Judge Prince, and if the decision is against him, as he expects it will, he will carry the case on an appeal before the Supreme Court.

According to the Richmond Examiner, the financial difficulty of the Confederacy is likely to be solved by wholesale repudiation. The Examiner says:

To three of the present currency by repudiation would be a simple process. The repudiation would bring about that result in a few weeks. Confederate notes would cease to circulate from sheer weakness, would not have any value, and would run down like a bubble. And hence the late system is popular with this class. As any change of position is productive of new discomfort to the sick man, so any attempt to better the condition of our currency is nauseating to these despairing patriots.

Our assent to the way of the continental issue and of the French assignats, and the manner the better. With the latter issue, and if the decision is against him, as he expects it will, he will carry the case on an appeal before the Supreme Court.

Items from Rebel Papers.

Captain Smith, of North Carolina, and Lieutenant Scott, of the Sixty-third Virginia regiment, attached to the Army of Tennessee, lately fought a duel, in which the former was killed.

The Antiochia was captured Tuesday, 23d, while trying to get into Wilmington, N. C.

Colonel John R. Chambliss, of the Thirtieth Virginia cavalry, has been made a brigadier-general.

Gen. John H. Morgan is in Danville, Va., where his wife has been residing during his absence.

The men under "Stonehill" Jackson have already raised \$7,000 toward the monument to be raised in his memory.

Major General Early has been assigned to the command of the railway department of Virginia, with his headquarters at Staunton.

Dennis Driscoll, of Marmaduke Johnson's battery, from Richmond, Va., was executed on Friday, for shooting, for the crime of desertion.

The Mexican Question.

The statement said to be quoted from European papers to the effect that dispatch had been received by the French government from the United States Government, declaring that the American people would never tolerate a less recognized, a monarchy at their very doors, is incorrect. The truth of the question will be learned from the diplomatic correspondence which was submitted to Congress with the President's message, and is now in the hands of the Senate.

It is safe to say that the question has not reached the stage described in the foregoing report.

The Boston Herald, acknowledging the receipt of three handbills, picked up, remarks:

"When the cook came to dress one of these pickers, he found in him a little minkie as much as a half hog, and smart and lively as if he had just taken out of his native pigsty. He was put into a dish of water, and at last advice was coming out as lively as ever. It was fortunate for him that the pickers were not so much after him as they were after the life of this fishy dish was sustained for more than twenty-four hours out of his native element is a mystery."

BY TELEGRAPH.

Removal of the New York Police Commissioners.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—The Governor has removed the Metropolitan Police Commissioners and appointed in their places Jos. S. Bowdoin and Wm. McMurtry, of New York, and Wm. B. Lewis, of Brooklyn.

Governor Seymour takes the ground, that, since their answer to the charges made against them, there were grounds for their removal, but he was unwilling to make any change during the excitement of the past season, but that an official report lately made to him by the Commissioners, about the riots in July last, was so full of facts, and showed that the Commissioners have departed from an impartial and dispassionate position as public officers, and that they have lost their usefulness. The passage complained of reads as follows:

"These violent proceedings had political design and direction, and received encouragement from newspapers and partisans of influence and intelligence. The Board of Police were threatened with summary dismissal, and they expected to occur immediately. Numbers of the force desired their removal, and there were not lacking instances of insubordination, and when these blessings are secured, the war should and ought to cease. In Mr. Seward's language: 'We are under obligations to save not only the unity and integrity of the country, but also its inestimable and precious Constitution.'"

Affairs Along the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Dec. 30.—The guerrillas along the river have been quiet since Gen. Ellet's marine brigade has been in the neighborhood. The brigade has captured during the past three weeks over fifty prisoners, many of whom are officers, and upwards of 100 mules and horses.

The steamer Belle, from Memphis, with 170 bales of cotton, was captured last night, and brings dates to the 25, but no news of importance.

The sales of cotton at Memphis, on Saturday, amounted to 10,000 bales. Sales for the week ending Dec. 25, 1863, were 10,000 bales, and the amount shipped during the week was 20,000 bales, being 177 bales more than the previous week. The shipments from Oct. 1, to Dec. 25, inclusive, amounted to 22,619 bales.

Two cotton presses are in operation at Carbondale, Jackson county, Illinois; about 100 bales will be shipped from that point this season.

Escape of Condemned Debtors.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 30.—Two members of the New York Mount Rides, named Joseph Bowers and J. Brashard, deserted to the enemy, and served for some time in the rebel army. They came into our lines a few weeks ago as refugees, and were about to take the oath when they were detected. They were arrested and sentenced to be shot to death, and were in jail at Yorktown awaiting their execution.

Last evening they effected their escape, having secured all the rebel arms in the jail, and were in full flight. The provost-guard searched for them all night, and this morning learned that two men answering their description, had been seen near the river by some negroes, two miles above Yorktown. They would place them above Gloucester and within the rebel lines.

Col. West is in command at Yorktown during the absence of Gen. Wistar.

Honors to the Gallant Dead.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., December 31.—The bodies of the gallant soldiers of the 49th New York regiment, who fell at the battle of Gettysburg, were taken to this city, and were buried in the cemetery of the city.

The concourse of people was immense. The bodies were conveyed to the City Hall with a military escort, where they will lie in state until the funeral. They will then be delivered to their friends for burial.

Fatal Accident.

HUNTSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 30.—Caledo Barton, one of the oldest and wealthiest residents of this place, was found dead on the railroad track this morning. He is supposed to have been killed by a coal train last night.

Deaths in Boston.

Boston, December 30.—John Hawthorne, a son of the United States attorney, Thomas Hawthorne, was murdered last night in the north part of the city while in a fracas with three or four rowdies. He belonged to Philadelphia.

Movements of Russian Officers.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 30.—The officers of the Russian fleet visited Newport News and other points in this vicinity to-day on the steamer C. W. Thomas, Captain Wall.

Sales of Real Estate in Washington.

A letter to the New York Express says:

Governor Sprague has purchased, of the estate of the late T. H. Hill, the large house on Sixth street occupied by Mr. Chase. Price \$22,000. The house cost, in 1852, \$17,000. On any attempt to better the condition of our currency is nauseating to these despairing patriots.

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Second Edition.

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

New Year's Weather.

The city is devoting itself to making New Year calls, restoring prostrate signs blown down by the high wind, restraining buoyant curiosity and chasing fugitive hats. The mild weather of the two previous anniversaries of the year is varied to-day by a most impetuous gale blowing in all conceivable directions—apparently. If the weather may be taken as an index we shall have lively times in 1864.

Armed Forces.

The Captain Aaron Jones, of the "C. R. A.," mentioned in the papers as having been captured and tried as a rebel spy, and acquitted, is the English prize-fighter who fought Tom Sayers to a draw, and who was Heenan's second in his fight with Morrissey. When the war broke out he and Heenan were keeping a dogberry in New Orleans. Heenan came North, and Jones went into the rebel army.

Disasters on the Western Lakes.

The number of deaths which took place the past year aggregate somewhere about 350, an increase over last year of 50, and over the season previous, 75. It will be seen by the greater part of them have taken place on the St. Clair Plate, as has been the case in former years.

Andrew Jackson Donelson, who ran for Vice President on the American ticket in '56, is in trouble, having said that he would not trust Jeff Davis, and that he would not trust a blind mule.

He was arraigned for this, but let off; and when he returned home he found that his rebel friends had stolen all his corn and bacon. He is very bitter in his denunciations of the Confederates.

M. DE LAMARTINE, the great French poet, is in a condition bordering on distress, and his property on the eve of being sold by auction.

The illustrations port has brought himself to a condition of "distress" by attempting to live like a prince after having been a bankrupt.

DECLINE IN COAL.—The Philadelphia Bulletin says coal has declined fifty cents per ton at the mines last week, notwithstanding a scarcity of laborers and a strike, and a suspension of work at some of the most important collieries. We hope to hear of a still further decline.

Gov.'s Theatre.

A great bill is offered at Grover's to-night—"Lady Audley's Secret" and "Camilla's Husband." This will be a rare entertainment for New Year's night.

Ford's Theatre.

Owens' "Still life" will appear at Ford's theatre to-night, in two excellent and laughable pieces—"The Victim" and "The People's Lawyer."

Washington Theatre.

Davis great panorama of the war of the rebellion, comprising over eighty battle scenes will be unrolled at the Washington to-night. It is a great attraction.

Canterbury Hall.

Annetta Galletti, the unrivalled danseuse, and a whole galaxy of beauty appear at the Canterbury this evening. Go early.

Death of Manuel White.

Manuel White, an old and much respected citizen of New Orleans, died on the 17th inst., in his 80th year. He was the first citizen of Louisiana, we believe, though a large slaveholder, to subscribe free for slave labor.

As a planter and the owner of a large number of slaves, he was a model for humanity and kindness by his people. He was never an advocate of slavery, and was a slaveholder by the force of the circumstances which surrounded him, rather than from choice—a fact that was sufficiently demonstrated by his accepting of free labor as soon as it was safe to do so under the laws of the State; for he set them all free shortly after General Butler's arrival in this city, and has worked his slaves into the hands of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Jeff. Davis Contributing to the Cincinnati Sanitary Fair.

Among the articles contributed to the Cincinnati Sanitary Fair by the patients in the Nelson Hospital at Hickman Bridge, Ky., are the following:

Two gold vest buttons, property of Jeff. Davis, captured at his house in Jackson, Miss. Presented by S. R. Bostick, company B, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania.

Magie match safe, captured in Jeff. Davis's house, Jackson, Miss. S. R. Bostick, company B, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania.

Recesses from Jeff. Davis's house, captured and presented by Thomas Brady, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts volunteer infantry.

Twenty tools, with thirteen joints, cut from one piece hard box wood, a pocket knife, from Ephraim Roberts, company I, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts volunteer infantry.

A cane cut from cedar post three miles this side left ditch. Top class coal. Made and presented by Thomas Harshbarger, Invalid Corps, formerly of company A, One hundred Ohio volunteer infantry.

A PRIZE DRILL.—At a recent "prize drill" at Canton, Miss., the evolutions of both the Fifteenth Mississippi and the Third Kentucky regiments were the object of our thousand notice in military affairs. It seemed difficult to decide to whom the honors belonged. The judges—General Jackson of the cavalry; Lieut. Col. Forney, of Adams' brigade, and Lieut. Col. Nelson, of Buford's brigade—after a consultation awarded the prize, a stand of beautiful colors, to the Fifteenth Mississippi.

A MELANCHOLY END.—It is reported that the creditors of the steamship Green Eagle have decided to dispose of that vessel by lottery. The drawing is to take place at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and there are two hundred shares, ranging from \$200 to \$20,000. The winner in this lottery will probably be fed, with the huge ship on his hands, like the victim in the East, whom his creditors punished by presenting him a white shroud.—Exchange.

A COASTY DEED.—The Boston Transfer says that a deed was in preparation at Dedham, Mass., whereby, which would require Government bonds to the extent of one thousand dollars. It is the document which conveys the Millard Railroad from its present proprietors to its new owners, the company organized to construct a railway route between the city and New York, commencing there with the Erie Railroad and the West.

The first lot of sugar and molasses direct by river from New Orleans for Louisville, Ky., since the blockade of the Mississippi was established by the rebels, arrived on Friday last on the steamer Atlantic.

Recollections of 50.

The New Year (No.) Bulletin, under the above caption, furnishes the following interesting statement:

Leather in the confederacy has become so scarce as to render it exceedingly doubtful whether the army can be shod comfortably the present winter. The cost of leather now is almost fabulous. For instance—\$175 to \$250 for a pair of boots that cost before the war \$15. Common brigades sold for \$35 and \$40. It is true that the few articles used in the manufacture of boots and shoes have advanced in proportion to other things, but in a boot or shoe the leather is a main item.

Let us look at the figures and see if we have not been guilty of world neglect to provide the country, and the army especially, with leather, and also if there has not been a wasteful waste of the enormous amount of raw material offered us by the very necessities of war. We allude to the raw hides which accumulated in the army, and which certainly must have been wasted else we cannot account for the scarcity of leather. Take one brigade as an instance. It kills seven beaver five mornings in each week. (Two mornings bacon is issued.) The brigade has a large number of beaver skins. That would make 30 beaver hides per week, 140 per month, and 1,680 hides per year. Each hide will make seven pairs of shoes, No. 10, which would make in one year for one brigade 11,760 shoes. Say there are three brigades in one division, and we would have 35,280 shoes. In short, there are enough beaver killed in our army to afford hides sufficient, if taken care of and tanned, to shoe our army entirely. And this estimate is made on the basis of the present time, when nothing like the number of beaver are killed as in the early stages of the war. And yet at present we are suffering for leather, and many soldiers and citizens are without shoes and the leather with which to make them. And the hearts of shoemakers (and they are the worst offenders of the South) cannot procure any leather on account of the Government having taken all the leather in the country.

We must conclude that there has been a great waste of green hides, and it is a matter of sufficient importance to enlist the attention of our Government to the necessity of saving the hides of the worst offenders of the South) cannot procure any leather on account of the Government having taken all the leather in the country.

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